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FOREIGN MINISTER POSTPONES TRIP TO LA PAZ

PY041215 Paris AFP in Spanish 0416 GMT 4 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 3 Aug (AFP)--It was reported here today that Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor was compelled to postpone his official trip to La Paz because of the unclear political situation in Bolivia. The foreign minister will, however, make the visit to Ecuador to represent Argentina during the inauguration ceremonies for President Jaime Roldos Aguilera on 8 August. The Argentine foreign minister was to leave tomorrow, Saturday, for the Bolivian capital to attend as government representative the inauguration ceremonies for the new authorities of the neighboring country.

MUTUAL COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH BOLIVIA

PY031535 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 28 Jul (TELAM)--Argentina and Bolivia have agreed on the suitability of using the financial mechanisms of the international organizations for technical assistance in order to accomplish mutual cooperation activities and projects.

This is set down in the joint communique signed in La Paz by Col Raul Cura, Argentine Foreign Ministry under secretary for international economic relations, and Bolivian Foreign Minister Joege Escobari Cusicanqui during the former's visit to the Altiplano from 24 to 26 July.

In view of the interest of both delegations to initiate, as soon as possible, the functioning of the rotating fund for agroindustrial cooperation, they also agreed that this topic should be discussed directly by the two foreign ministries.

The need was stated that the ad hoc commissions, created by the joint presidential declaration of 25 October 1978, be set up soon by means of an exchange of notes and that their members be granted powers to pursue the execution of the recommendations issued by the bilateral Argentine-Bolivian commissions. During the meetings between Colonel Cura and prominent Bolivian officials they discussed the subject of the organization of the third conference of the joint standing coordination commission which will be held in November this year. The two delegations stressed the importance of this meeting and basically agreed that it should be held at the same time as a meeting between representatives of the private business sectors of the two countries.

Agreement was reached regarding the need to call a meeting during this year of the joint commission established in the cultural, scientific and technical cooperation agreement of 12 July 1971 and it was agreed that the first plenary meeting of the commission should be held in La Paz during the first half of December 1979.

Among other matters mentioned in the joint declaration are the notes signed on that occasion, according to which it was agreed to provisionally apply the convention on international ground transport and its annexes of 10 November 1977, signed at the eighth meeting of Southern Cone public works and transport ministers.

INFORMATION SOUGHT ON FIVE MISSING PARAGUAYANS

PY031846 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 3 Aug 79 p 11 PY

[Text] Four radical Liberal Party deputies from Paraguay addressed a letter to Argentine Interior Minister Albano Harguindeguy last month denouncing the disappearance of five Paraguayans in Argentina, the HERALD learned this week.

Paraguayan national deputies Justo Pastor Benitez, Aurelio Ramon Insfran, Ligia Prieto de Centurion and Emilion Loureiro wrote in a letter to Harguindeguy on July 12 concerning "a problem which affects us as Paraguayans, Americans and democrats": the disappearance of two medical doctors, Josefina Kein and Agustin Goiburu; a biochemist, Esther Ballestrino; an accountant, Ignacio Samanieco, and an electrician, Federico Jorge Tatter, all Paraguayans and all apparently living in Argentina at the time of their disappearance. All of the missing Paraguayans disappeared between September of 1976 and February 1977, according to the deputies' letter.

The parliamentarians indicate in the letter that their countrymen were all detained by people claiming to be from the Argentine security forces and call on the interior minister to give them any information he might have on the fate of the five people. The letter adds that all of the missing people were legal residents in Argentina and goes on to say that "in certain cases, for reasons of an internal political order in our country, had for many years made their permanent residence in the Argentine Republic."

EDITOR'S DETENTION CHANGED TO PREVENTIVE CUSTODY

PY031428 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1213 GMT 2 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] Santa Fe, 2 Aug (NA)--Federal Judge Miguel Quirelli changed to preventive custody the arrest of Jose Emilio Grande, chief editor of LA OPINION of Rafaela, and impounded his assets to the amount of 1 million pesos for alleged violation of law No 20840 on security.

The magistrate, who disclosed his ruling yesterday, indicated that it is based on the fact that the daily had published in its 24 July issue the photograph of subversive leader Mario Firmenich and the latter's statement that this year the Montoneros "will launch an offensive throughout the Argentine territory." These remarks were carried by international news agencies and published by many newspapers all over the country.

The judge pointed out that Grande has admitted being responsible for the publication, thus prompting the release of the newspaper director Renaldo Actis, who had voluntarily appeared in court to make his statement. The chief editor of Rafaela's daily had indicated that he had decided to publish Firmenich's remarks after having read them in a box of the front page of the Buenos Aires daily LA PRENSA. He said in his statements that the photograph of the extremist had been published "honestly hoping that our readers would identify beyond any doubt that the Firmenich mentioned in the report is the same who is so infamous in our country."

LA PRENSA DECRIES COMING VISIT BY IHRC

PY031748 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Aug 79 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "Getting Ready for an Investigation"]

[Text] The executive secretary of the OAS-sponsored IHRC has visited our country. The aim of his visit was to arrange the details concerning the investigation of alleged violations of human rights in Argentina, which the IHRC will conduct next September. Unfortunately, this commission will act in response to an invitation issued by the Argentine Government. We have already commented unfavorably on this odd paving of the way for a foreign organization to inspect our domestic legal procedures. An inquisition into these procedures is being sought because of the strong action which had to be implemented against the terrorist and subversive movements which ravaged our country.

Argentina's acceptance of the interference by a third party in the free play of its institutions and national decisionmaking implies a loss of sovereignty before an interrational, heterogenic organization which has taken it upon itself to act as international police and whose objectivity and fairness of conclusions are not sufficiently proven. On the contrary, there are reasons to believe that this type of investigation is open to ideological influences and political pressures not entirely free from factional fanaticism. The commission is known for hasty and unfair reports and indifference toward violations of human rights equal or worse than those which are now the target of a special inquiry.

The remarks we have made up to now become fact in view of advance information on the tasks to be fulfilled by the IHRC, supplied by the executive secretary during his visit. He indicated that the commission will receive, at the OAS headquarters in Buenos Aires, the reports on alleged violations of human rights. This means that an ad hoc court, parallel to those established by the Constitution and domestic laws, will be set up in our own country. Furthermore, the IHRC plans to visit former Presidents Peron and Campora, the former in prison, the latter in asylum at the Mexican Embassy, both of whom have trials pending. The executive secretary also announced that the IHRC will contact state ministers and members of the judiciary branch, obviously for questioning. It is fair enough to presume that members of the nation's supreme court will be among the latter.

Finally, the objective of the IHRC would be to "draw up an objective report on the status of human rights in Argentina, make recommendations to the government...and contact those persons who believe that they have been the victims of alleged violations of human rights." The official of the international organization seemed to have some doubts about the possible meeting with the two former presidents; however, he clarified it by stating that he believes "that the invitation (issued by the Argentine Government) includes the right to visit whomever we (the OAS) want."

The offense inflicted on the nation's judiciary branch by allowing the judges to undergo interviews and questioning detrimental to their powers and duties as the representatives of a public branch of a sovereign nation, would be very serious and unacceptable. Thus it is to be hoped that the national government will not authorize the meetings which the IHRC plans to have with the ousted presidents, and that the Argentine judges will not agree to report to this commission the procedures they have followed in the fulfillment of their duties. Nowdays international law seeks to increase interdependence among the states with the resulting reduction of the sovereignty and supremacy of national governments. The truth is that the intolerance and ideological confusion prevailing in today's world oppose this doctrinarian tendency. Although cooperation and solidarity truly exist in several international fields, they do not prevail with regard to internal political issues. The government's attitude toward the impending investigation should have taken the above into account, reasserted its power as a sovereign nation, and rejected foreign intervention detrimental to this sovereignty. There is still time to restrict this investigation within tolerable limits and reject it if these limits are surpassed.

SON OF HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP MEMBER REPORTED MISSING

PY041539 Paris AFP in Spanish 0538 GMT 4 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Aug (AFP)--Members of the Argentine Human Rights Permanent Assembly, APDH, have reported the disappearance of a son of ADPH member Federico Westerkamp, it was reported here today. Acknowledging the APDH note, a government spokesman said that "the appropriate investigation reportedly concluded that the missing person was detained in a case involving drug use."

CONGRESS FORMALLY APPROVES GUEVARA ARZE AS PRESIDENT

PY070305 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network 0300 GMT 7 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] At 1057, the National Congress decided to appoint Walter Guevara Arze interim president of the republic. We repeat: The proposal submitted by the congressional blocs made up of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement alliance and the Democratic and Popular Unity front has been approved.

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS CULMINATING IN GUEVARA ARZE'S NOMINATION

Padilla Reiterates Commitment to Democratization

PY061738 Sucre Radio La Plata in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Just after 1100 today, President David Padilla delivered a speech to the nation over the national radio network. The president recalled (words indistinct) those who helped create this nation by overcoming all kinds of obstacles.

He said: We can never forget the lessons taught by men who never set conditions for their efforts, who never asked the price they had to pay for their sacrifices; men who gave themselves completely to the sacred cause of the nation.. In this year when we recall the 100th anniversary of the loss of our Pacific Ocean, we have reiterated our confidence in returning to the sea, a sea which was always ours. This generation is committed to fulfilling this ideal.

The president also emphasized the importance of the return to the state law. He said: The armed forces made a solemn commitment on 24 November 1978 to guide the country toward democratization. As with all changes, this process is not easy. Many difficulties, many obstacles must be overcome, but we are imbued with a profound and sincere democratic faith. We must achieve our objective, an objective for which we will always fight.

General Padilla said that the first stage of the process of institutionalization has been fulfilled. He said: The Bolivian people went to the polls under the guarantee of the armed forces. It cannot be denied that there were minor faults, but no institution is perfect. Even in more advanced countries there are deficiencies which should not make anybody desperate. If there is good will and understanding [words indistinct] in any civilized community, the most difficult problem can be solved.

After many years of recess, the country has popular representatives freely and voluntarily elected, who possess a full awareness of their historic responsibility, a responsibility shared by the armed forces. It may be possible that there is a need to speed up the drive for solutions, but we should not forget that the best solution is the type which emerges from the calmness of maturity and mutual understanding. At this time of great responsibility for all, the leaders and the people, we must act with the greatest calmness, not letting ourselves be governed by passions. Let us search together for the best solutions to the great national problems. Let us put no deadlines or restrictions on this search for solutions. Let us calmly think of defending Bolivia.

The president said that the armed forces were able to fulfill their honorable commitment and guide the country in this period of transition, which is coming to an end in a frank and loyal understanding among all Bolivians. At this time of readjustments and disagreements, selfishness and passions should not be running loose.

In another part of his speech to the nation, Gen David Padilla said: Bolivians, we are on the road to great civic solutions without haste of any kind, without hesitations or fear. Let us not be defeated by impatience. It is in our hands to guide the country toward a less difficult future. On this date, 6 August, let us put ourselves at the level of the patriots of the fatherland in order to be proud of this generation.

General Padilla said that the armed forces trust that each citizen will fulfill his duties. According to [words indistinct] it can be deduced that Padilla's message signifies his permanence in the government until the Congress can, without haste and with serenity, elect the new constitutional president of the republic.

Military Junta Continues To Support Elections

PY061841 Sucre Radio La Plata in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Aug 79 PY

[Text] At 1140, Interior Minister Raul Lopez Leyton confirmed that the military junta will continue exercising the powers of the executive branch to give the National Congress the time necessary to elect a new president. Lopez Leyton said that this was an exclusive decision of the Congress and that the government of the military junta is respectful of the Constitution. He said: As soldiers we are at the service of the fatherland, and we cannot avoid our responsibility.

Congress To Resume Session at 1600 GMT

PY061457 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1438 GMT 6 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] An official communique has indicated that the ceremonies [marking the transfer of power scheduled for today] have been postponed due to the current situation at the National Congress, whose members have been called to meet at 1600 GMT to continue their conflict-marked permanent session, which had been suspended early this morning. Nevertheless, the president of the military government, Gen David Padilla, and his cabinet of ministers will attend a te deum marking the anniversary of Bolivian independence, which is being celebrated today.

Padilla, Guevara Meet for 30 Minutes

PY061538 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1450 GMT 6 Aug 79 PY

[Text] This is a report from the Government House to Radio Panamericana listeners. Good morning. This is to inform you that after a mass in the La Paz cathedral [words indistinct] the president went to the Government House. Then, the president of the National Congress, Walter Guevara Arze, came to the Government House and attended a meeting with the president and the members of his cabinet for about 30 minutes.

Walter Guevara Arze left the Government House a few minutes ago. Reporters accredited to the Government House tried to question Guevara Arze, but he said that he would not make any statements until he arrived at the Congress. In response to a question asking if he would return to the Congress, Guevara said: "I still do not know if I am going back there." It is still not known what Guevara discussed with the president and his cabinet. We hope that in a few more minutes we will be able to learn some details about this important meeting.

The National Congress has not yet met, despite the fact that the recess ordered early this morning called for a meeting at 1000 [1400 GMT] this morning. It is expected that the Congress will resume its meeting after the presidential message which is expected from the presidential palace.

Padilla Calls for End to Selfishness

PY061638 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1555 GMT 6 Aug 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 6 Aug (TELAM/Special)--The president of the Bolivian military junta this morning called for a patriotic renunciation to put an end to the institutional crisis which is prevailing in this country. Gen David Padilla Arancibia said that this is not the time for intransigence or selfishness. Bolivia must be saved, even though a personal reunciation might be necessary. Meanwhile, the ceremonies marking the transfer of power have been completely suspended, and the National Congress remains closed.

Congress Resumes Effort To Elect President

PY061820 Paris AFP in Spanish 1806 GMT 6 Aug 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 6 Aug (AFP)--The Bolivian Congress reopened discussions at 1705 GMT today to elect the new president of the nation. The reopening was attended by 143 parliamentarians. The only one missing was Congress President Walter Guevara Arze, who is apparently the first congressional candidate for the presidency of the nation. The parliamentarians reopened the meeting by singing the national anthem to commemorate another anniversary of the nation's independence, achieved by Simon Bolivar on 6 August 1825.

Guevara Arze To Take Oath on Wednesday

PY070400 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0322 GMT 7 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpts] In addition to other measures, the Congress has ordained that it must be the government, which is going to begin an institutional period tomorrow--7 August, that must call elections for next year.

In addition, another series of important [word indistinct] which are related to the democratic aspects of the country. Among these important aspects, the most outstanding is that the transfer of power will take place on 8 rpt 8 August at 1100 [1500 GMT] in the Congress sessions chamber.

Another provision specifies that it will be the Congress which will decide the date of the elections and this situation involves dissolution of the Congress when determining the date and the length of the new president's mandate.

VENEZUELAN ENVOYS TO INAUGURATION RETURN TO CARACAS

PY062353 Paris AFP in Spanish 2327 GMT 6 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] La Paz, 6 Aug--Most members of the Venezuelan delegation who came to this city to attend the presidential inauguration have returned to Caracas, it was reported here today. Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins himself would have headed the delegation but the difficulties encountered by the Bolivian Congress to elect a constitutional president prompted him to cancel his visit.

We also wish to point out that tomorrow school classes, labor activities and private and public activities will be carried out in a completely normal manner. Up to the present time, at 1127, there is no resolution released by the government authorities which permits stoppages or decrees a holiday. No, tomorrow, 7 August, all activities will be carried out normally throught the national territory.

SILES ZUAZO REPORTEDLY UNWELL; CONTINUES HUNGER STRIKE

PY061826 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1817 GMT 6 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] La Paz, 6 Aug (LATIN)--Sources of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] report that Bolivia's leftist presidential candidate, Hernan Siles Zuazo, today experienced a gastric crisis and a general decline in his health on the second day of his hunger strike. The spokesmen of the UDP, the political alliance which supported Siles Zuazo during the July elections, indicated that the political leader is in the care of several doctors who have confirmed his poor health.

70 Now Fasting

PY062123 Paris AFP in Spanish 2023 GMT 6 Aug 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 6 Aug (AFP)--Approximately 70 persons are on hunger strike in support of the fast which has been observed since last Saturday by Former President Hernan Siles Zuazo, it has been reported. All of the fasters are members of the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP), the political front headed by Siles Zuazo, who has been fasting at the Congress library to demand recognition of his rights as the winner of the general election held 1 July. UDP leaders have told AFP that more pickets will join Siles Zuazo in the next few hours.

Siles Zuazo Asked To End Protest

PY070328 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0315 GMT 7 Aug 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 6 Aug (LATIN)--The Bolivian Congress tonight decided to send a delegation of congressmen to ask leftwing candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo to suspend the hunger strike he has been observing since last Saturday at the legislative building. The delegation went to the Senate to persuade the 64-year-old political leader to put an end to his protest after the election of Walter Guevara Arze as interim president with the acquiescence of his political bloc.

BRIEFS

COMIBOL DEFICIT--Officials of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL) reported that they expect operational costs this year to show a deficit of $131,034,000 and that there are only two ways to solve the problem: 1) by refinancing COMIBOL foreign debt and 2) substantial reduction of contributions to the state by changing the tax rules. [La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0620 GMT 6 Jul PY]

TV MONOPOLY TO END--La Paz, 30 Jul (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Bolivan military government will break up the monopoly of television, which is in the hands of the state. At present, only the state and state universities are allocated television channels. It was also reported that the German system for colored television will be replaced by the American system. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1744 GMT 30 Jul 79 PY]

SPANISH PRIME MINISTER SUAREZ ARRIVES IN BRASILIA

PY061612 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1553 GMT 6 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 6 Aug (TELAM-DPA)--Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez arrived at this city's air base at 1206 local time (1506 GMT) today, thus launching his official visit to Brazil. The Spanish prime minister was met by Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, several members of the cabinet and civilian, military and diplomatic officials. This afternoon Suarez will hold his first meeting with President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo.

Figueiredo Holds Meeting With Suarez

PY070231 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Aug 79 PY

[Text] President Joao Baptista Figueiredo this afternoon received Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez for their first meeting. Suarez arrived at the Planalto Palace at 1655 accompanied by Spain's Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja, Brazil's Ambassador in Spain Sergio Armando Frazao and Spain's Ambassador in Brazil Javier Vallaure.

After being welcomed by President Figueiredo and Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, the Spanish prime minister was decorated with the Grand Cross of the National Order of the Southern Cross and, in turn, he decorated President Figueiredo with the great necklace of the Civil Order of Merit, one of the highest Spanish decorations. President Figueiredo also presented Suarez with an autographed picture of himself in a silver frame and a silver cigarette case.

President Figueiredo was presented with a rawhide saddle and riding gear, and the book "The Life of Lazarillo de Tormes" which is the first work of picaresque literature published in 1554, whose author is reputedly (Piero Mendoza).

After the exchange of presents, the two statement held the first round of talks in which representatives of Brazil and Spain also participated.

Suarez Honored at Itamaraty Banquet

PY070309 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 7 Aug 79 PY

[Text] President Figueiredo honored Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez with a banquet tonight in Itamaraty. In his speech, Figueiredo lauded Suarez for his acknowledged ability for leadership, something which is not a surprise as he is leading a successful democratic process. The president expressed his hope that there will be a fraternal political exchange between Spain and Latin America, a far-reaching and realistic dialog based on the rich qualities of each nation. He stressed that when Spain becomes a member of the EEC, it should struggle for free trade.

Concluding, Figueiredo asserted that Brazil and Spain can strengthen their political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological relations and, above all, achieve the level of relations which the two countries hope for.

In his reciprocal speech, Suarez stated that a country with economic and strategic importance like Spain can contribute to overall expansion and (?development). He stressed that political order and social peace can have no other principles than those of the dignity of the human being and the respect for human rights. He also stated that a time arrives in which people clamor for effective attention to their rights and aspirations within a freer and more secure world.

Concluding, he stated that it is precisely for this reason that we will not tolerate a limited number of states being the owners of the political and economic destiny of the world.

REFUGEES OCCUPY SWEDISH CONSULATE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

PY061757 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1531 GMT 6 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 6 Aug (LATIN)--A spokesman for the Swedish Consulate reported today that a group of Latin American refugees had occupied the Swedish Consulate in this capital. The group, which is made up of eight men, five women and several children, asked the United Nations to grant safe conducts to Latin American refugees who are in Buenos Aires.

The spokesman said that a representative of the United Nations was taken to the consulate this morning, but that the leader of the group which occupied the office, who was not identified, insisted on negotiating over the telephone directly with the UN office in Geneva. The Swedish Consulate is located in an apartment on the ninth floor of a building near the Flamengo Beach here.

The spokesman also indicated that the refugees were acting calmly but that they were not allowing anyone to leave or enter the consular office. One of the refugees who occupied the consulate told a reporter that there are between 3,000 and 4,000 Latin American refugees in Buenos Aires and that these refugees are not in a position to leave the Argentine capital for lack of appropriate travel documents.

NEWSPAPER PRAISES FIGUEIREDO'S CONCERN OVER WAGE POLICY

PY042121 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Aug 79 p 3 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "First Act of Command"]

[Excerpts] "The president recommended that the ministers concerned with the problem present concrete suggestions on the wage policy." The terse tone of the note issued by the Secretariat of Social Communications [SECOM] on the decisions adopted by President Figueiredo at the meeting of the Economic Development Council reveals not just the words of the president about the inability of Brazilian society to support excessive salary increases, but his concern over the obvious contradiction existing in the positions of the planning minister, the labor minister and the finance minister on this question. This contradiction has existed since the beginning of this government, and it became apparent in the bill prepared by the review commission of the consolidated labor laws which was sent to Congress without being properly discussed by the executive branch so that the views of the members of that branch could be squared with the anti-inflationary directives the president established even before he took over the government.

The strike of civil construction workers in Belo Horizonte is now being followed by a strike by the truckers responsible for fuel transport in Minas Gerais, which, together with the inexplicable disappearance of diesel fuel in various states (including Minas Gerais), has stopped the supply of oil byproducts to an important region of the country. In Rio de Janeiro, public school teachers went back on strike, and their colleagues in Sao Paulo are launching a new campaign for better salaries following their lack of success with the strike earlier this year; in Salvador, Bahia, bus drivers are staging a form of strike by not picking up passengers on their runs; and in Santos, Sao Paulo, physicians are refusing to provide medical care in the Santa Casa hospital. Meantime, the residents of slums and the outskirts of Sao Paulo are staging a series of rallies demanding to meet with the mayor to have all their numerous problems solved. And as though all of this were not enough, the inflation process has proven to be unmanageable in actual fact, not just in the suppositions of the most pessimistic economists. In the last 12-month period which ended on 31 July, the rate of inflation already soared up to 47.4 percent. If the president were not concerned over the situation in Belo Horizonte and did not express his determination to put his ministerial house in order, then the situation would indeed be desperate.

The nation earnestly hopes that, by demanding from his ministers a decision on the wage policy, President Figueiredo has decided to firmly exercise command, as he should.

BAHIA STATE TEACHERS CALL STRIKE

PY070052 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Aug 79 p 3 PY

[Text] Teachers of the Bahia state elementary and secondary school system will go on strike tomorrow to demand a base salary ranging between 5 and 12 minimum salaries, depending on each teacher's grade on the respective scale. Furthermore, the teachers are also demanding full implementation of the statutes, especially those concerning work schedules. The decision to call the strike was made at assemblies held during the week and "mobilization committees" will be touring the schools of Salvador tomorrow beginning at 0600 to make sure that the strike is observed. This procedure will also be observed in the interior.

MDB SENATOR DECRIES PLAN TO REORGANIZE PARTIES

PY032115 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Aug 79 p 5 PY

[Text] Senator Tancredo Neves, vice president of the Brazilian Democratic Movement, predicted yesterday that there will be a process of violent radicalization whose consequences for the national institutions will be more serious than those following 1964 if President Figueiredo insists on eliminating the opposition to create a single pro-government party--the so-called "big ARENA."

In his opinion, the government's strategy of dividing and weakening the opposition in order to organize a single pro-government party may end up producing the opposite result. Neves, who returned yesterday to Brasilia, believes that there will be a natural reaction by the opposition forces, which will reunify, thus radicalizing the political process. Talking to journalists, Neves said: "The organization of parties is not something to play around with."

The MDB senator admitted that when the question of reorganizing political parties came up, he was willing to cooperate "patriotically" out of the conviction that measures in the nation's interest would be adopted to create a true multiparty system to satisfy the aspirations of society. He then said: "I can now see that they are just playing around, and this is deplorable because the results will be detrimental for the nation."

Neves observed that a political party is imbued with a sense of permanence, as are religions, adding that "there will never exist a democratic regime with artificially created political parties. He then noted that, as far as he could see, the vaunted reorganization of political parties is a maneuver to maintain the status quo.

EXPORTS UP IN VALUE, DOWN IN QUANTITY SAYS CACEX

PY032056 Paris AFP in Spanish 1142 GMT 3 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 3 Aug (AFP)--According to official statistics released here today, Brazilian exports for the first half of 1979 decreased in quantity but increased in value compared with the same period of last year.

The foreign trade department [CACEX] of the Banco do Brazil indicated that exports of industrialized products brought in more than raw materials exported between 1 January and 30 June this year. During the first half of this year, Brazil exported 41,854,735 tons of various products valued at $6,801,952,000, as compared with 43,038,366 tons valued at $5,860,207,000 exported during the same period last year.

Between January and June 1979, exports of raw materials declined 5.11 percent in quantity and 35.7 percent in value while exports of manufactured products increased 35.36 in quantity and 33.98 in value, compared to the first half of last year.

During the first half of 1979 Brazil exported 36,946,606 tons of raw materials valued at $2,837,107,000 as compared with 38,936,996 tons valued at $2,972,810,000 exported in the same period of 1978. Brazilian exports of manufactured products totalled 4,547,070 valued at $3,865,534,000 in the first half of 1979 compared with 3,359,225 valued at $2,885,163,000 exported in the same period last year.

INFLATION RATE INCREASES OVER LAST YEAR'S

PY031730 Paris AFP in Spanish 0431 GMT 2 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 1 Aug (AFP)--The Finance Ministry reported here today that the inflation rate in Brazil reached 30.4 percent during the first 7 months of 1979, compared to 24.6 percent during the same period in 1978. The rate of inflation increased by 4.4 percent during July 1979 in comparison with 2.8 percent during the same month in 1978. The report adds: During the last 12 months the inflation rate reached 47.4 percent in comparison with the 43.2 percent between August 1977 and July 1978.

The cost of living in Rio de Janeiro increased by 5.4 percent during July 1979, 31.9 percent during the first 7 months of 1979 and 47 percent during the period between August 1978 and July 1979.

Brazilian President Figueiredo this week estimated that there would be 50-percent inflation in 1979 in Brazil. Brazilian inflation, which was reduced from 91.9 percent in 1964 to 15.5 percent in 1973, rose again to 34.5 percent in 1974, dropped to 29.4 percent in 1975, rose to 41.3 percent in 1976, fell to 38.8 percent in 1977 and rose to 40.8 percent in 1978.

BRIEFS

PETROBRAS PROFITS DOWN--PETROBRAS liquid profit in the first half of the year dropped by 14.43 percent compared with same period last year. Liquid profits amounted to 9.6 billion cruzeiros after payment of 635 million cruzeiros in profit taxes. Of the total 30 billion cruzeiros earmarked for investment this year, 21.3 billion cruzeiros were already invested in the first 6 months. Of that amount, 10.4 billion were invested in exploration and development. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Aug 79 p 27 PY]

OCCUPANTS OF SWISS EMBASSY MAKE NEW DEMANDS

PA062030 Paris AFP in Spanish 1712 GMT 6 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Aug (AFP)--The occupants of the Swiss Embassy here today made new demands that complicate the situation a little more, Swiss Charge d'Affaires Paul Andre Ramseyer told AFP here. He said the Mexican Government is going to receive the demonstrators sooner than was scheduled. Ramseyer refused to give details by telephone in connection with the demonstrators' demands, which he said also have to do with the situation of political prisoners. The demonstrators are demanding the freedom of 150 political prisoners and information on the whereabouts of 600 persons who have disappeared, or at least an explanation from the government as to what happened to them since the seizure of the Swiss Embassy last Friday. The demonstrators, about 30, old women and children among them, are members of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners (CNDPP), an organization created last year by the prisoners' families.

The occupants of the embassy were to be received by government Deputy Secretary Rodolfo Gonzalez Guevara at 1900 (0100 GMT) on Tuesday but, according to Ramseyer, the time was advanced to 1100 (1700 GMT). Ramseyer said that he was in touch with his government and Mexican authorities to decide what to do regarding the new demands. He assured AFP that the occupation of the embassy has been carried out peacefully and that neither he nor his personnel have received any threats. Ramseyer once again said that he is not being held hostage and that he and his personnel are staying to keep a watch on the embassy while it is occupied. However, he did admit that he is a little fatigued because tension is mounting as the deadline for a showdown nears. He added that he hopes that CNDPP members will evacuate the embassy as they promised last night.

PRI OFFICIAL REPORTS CAMPAIGN AGAINST OIL INDUSTRY

PA050001 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2128 GMT 4 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Aug (EFE)--The Mexican Government is a victim of a "wave" of internal and external pressures aimed at destabilizing the oil industry, ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) President Gustavo Carvajal said here today. Carvajal noted that the pressure campaign against Mexico is aimed at "making people lose faith in the nation's destiny." He said some pressure can be better understood in light of the campaigns arising around the Ixtoc Uno oil well, ablaze in the Gulf of Campeche for the past 60 days. Carvajal said those campaigns are intended "to discredit Mexican technicians and firms, making them appear incapable of solving the problems." The PRI leader said foreign newspapers report the situation as a "national disaster," but they do not say that perhaps the biggest offshore oil deposit is at stake. The PRI president noted that "the pressures and campaigns are intended to keep us from developing the country's natural resources."

FOREIGN SECRETARY DISCUSSES AID TO NICARAGUA

PA041544 Paris AFP in Spanish 0439 GMT 4 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 3 Aug (AFP)--Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda said here today on his return from Nicaragua, where he met with the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, that Mexico wants to help Nicaragua "as much as possible." "Within 1 or 2 weeks, a Mexican delegation will go to Managua to discuss in detail the manner and type of aid that Mexico can offer to Nicaragua," Castaneda said. "Nicaragua's situation is extremely critical and international aid is necessary," he continued. "In the event of an attack from abroad--which we do not believe will occur--we would support the Nicaraguan Government and would use all our legal resources to help it," the Mexican foreign secretary said.

FOREIGN, DOMESTIC LEADERS PLAN TO ATTEND 1 OCTOBER CEREMONY

PA070346 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 6 Aug 79 PA

[Text] A Foreign Ministry spokesman has announced that the presidents of Mexico, Costa Rica, Colombia and Venezuela have confirmed that they will be present for the 1 October ceremonies. The prime minister of Spain has also confirmed his attendance. Former chiefs of state Daniel Oduber, Carlos Andres Perez and Alfonso Lopez Michelsen will also attend the ceremonies. IDB President Antonio Ortiz Mena and OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila will also be present. The U.S. Government is to be represented by Vice President Walter Mondale.

PANAMENIST PARTY REPORTEDLY FACING CRISIS

PA032116 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 2 Aug 79 pp 1-A, 6-A PA

[Text] According to sources in the Panamenist Party, which is headed by former President Arnulfo Arias, the purge being requested by some party leaders would affect such figures as Juan Chevalier, Juan Carlos Voloj Pereira, Thelma King and other leaders of the Women's Democratic Movement [Movimento Femenino Democratico].

According to reports, the return of Dr Arias--who is in the United States--is awaited in order to reorganize the party leadership to remove those who have tried to replace Dr Arias with other persons considered as "upstarts" and whose "civic virtures" are hardly commendable.

The case of Mr Chevalier has been mentioned. In the past he has always received deference from former President Arias, and now he has become the instigator of a rift within the party, to replace Dr Arias with Voloj Pereira.

The Panamenist leadership has closed ranks around Dr Arias to deter all attempts to remove him as party leader.

The sources aid that presently there is no figure in the party who could fill Dr Arias' position.

Those urging Dr Arias' removal have claimed that the party is not being led properly, and have strongly criticized the manner in which former President Arias left for the United States.

SPADAFORA COMMENTS ON NICARAGUAN, PANAMANIAN AFFAIRS

PA032009 Panama City Cadena Exitosa in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Aug 79 PA

[Andres Vega interview with Dr Hugo Spadafora, leader of Panamanian Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade, on "Canonero de Domplin" program--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] I would like you first of all to make an introductory statement and then to give us some insights about the Government of National Reconstruction and other things which you have left behind in Nicaragua. We are also interested in your opinion on national affairs, particularly because the struggle in Nicaragua is over. The country has been liberated. Now I believe that Panamanians who have returned here must devote attention to the struggle we are facing here. We are not facing a tangible tyrant, but an intangible one which is called inflation or recession. In any case, the microphones are yours as always, Hugo, and welcome to "The Bunker."

[Answer] If I remember correctly, just before I returned to Nicaragua, I told you that much, if not everything, depends on the attitude of the United States.

If the United States were to have continued a stubborn policy of total opposition to the Nicaraguan revolutionaries, I feel that they would have had to turn to communism. However, if the United States continues the realistic policy which the news indicates that it has apparently adopted--for example, we saw today that Ambassador Pezzullo has already presented his credentials and that the United States has offered to sell arms to the Nicaraguan Government for defense against a possible Somozist invasion, all of which indicates that the United States is adopting a realistic policy with regard to Nicaragua--then I am certain that the Nicaraguans will establish a progressive, democratic, Latin American and Nicaraguan government, not a communist one.

[Question] Some concern has been caused by the fact that someone or some persons have said that the Sandinist struggle had not ended, that now it would go to El Salvador or Honduras or some other place. What could you tell us about this?

[Answer] In this regard, there is already an official statement in today's press by, I believe, Ortega, a member of the government, in which he clearly states that the Nicaraguan revolution will not be exported. Moreover, in general, he says the same thing that I said a short time ago in my arrival speech, namely, that there are no (?exported) revolutions. Those who try to impose revolutions will always fail. Revolutions are successful only when they are staged by the people. This is clear. Of course, the people require a vanguard to direct them, but revolutions are not exported and those who try to export them fail.

That is why the Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade went [to Nicaragua] when the movement already existed--to provide support, to cooperate. But we would not and did not attempt to promote it, nor were we silly enough to believe that we could have. No one can promote a revolution in another country. Therefore, it is clear that Nicaragua will not export its revolution.

[Question] Then as far as you are concerned, you do not plan to go to El Salvador or anywhere else unless the guerrillas become active there, in which case you might join in, right? But you are not going to promote any guerrilla warfare or anything of the sort?

[Answer] Right. We--at least I and many members of the brigade--are willing to go again to another fraternal country to do more or less the same thing that we did in Nicaragua. However, let it be clear: We are not going to initiate or promote a revolution. We would participate if there were people in arms with a well organized revolutionary vanguard to lead them--people fighting against a repressive or reactionary tyrant or dictatorship.

[Question] I would like to know what you, as a Panamanian, think now that you are here about what is happening to the Panamanian people, about the government, about the parties, about everything that is happening in Panama.

[Answer] Things are going wrong in the country. Things are going wrong. There are defects which you have already mentioned that threaten to cause disaster in our national political activity. I refer to personality cults. They exist at all levels and in all groups: within the government, within the opposition. You can see how there are those within the Panamenist Party with people getting on a high horse about Voloj Pereira and other things. Within the government, I have seen that people are fighting against each other.

There is great sectarianism--in the sense that if we are criticized, we take it personally. If there is criticism of one project or another, the director of the project takes it as a personal offense. There is great division within all Panamanian groups as a result of the mental defects which I have mentioned, those attitudes. And all this stems from a single or basic cause--the lack of political consciousness which exists among us Panamanians.

I believe that here in Panama there are only two leaders, from the political and historical viewpoint. From the political viewpoint, President Royo is naturally the leader of this country, but from the historical viewpoint, as he himself has said, we all know that the leader, the leader of the revolution or of the revolutionary process which is in power, is General Torrijos. This is so even if he has withdrawn and no matter what he says. This is very clear. Well, there is General Torrijos, who has military power in his hands, who has the support of a large sector of the public, who is already a historical figure in the international sphere, who has already earned prestige in the international sphere, and there is Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid, no matter what anyone says. In my opinion, these are the two leaders who have the destiny of the country in their hands. General Torrijos has, as I said before, the military forces and a large part of the public behind him, but he will not be able to govern this country without the converging of the Panamenist masses. This is my opinion. I could be wrong. And Dr Arnulfo Arias may have many supporters, but he will not be able to run this country unless he has on his side--unless he reaches an agreement of some kind with--the military power, which is actually a political-military power, because the National Guard, no matter what anyone says, is a body that has shown that it is trying to live up to its historical commitments. It is a body that will renounce participation in the political life of this country, no matter what anyone says, to borrow your phrase, Domplin.

Therefore, in this matter, it is necessary to struggle for the unity--as you have said, for I am going to repeat what you have said--it is necessary to struggle for the unity of Panamanians, and that is the responsibility of the leaders. The rest of us should should support this process and not seek personal prominence.

NEW APEDE PRESIDENT TAKES OFFICE, COMMENTS ON CANAL TREATIES

PA031858 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpt] We realize certain mistakes made in the past have been corrected and that today there is greater willingness to hold dialog and consult with the private sector, Roberto Motta Jr said last night on taking office as new president of the Panamanian Business Executives Association (APEDE). In reference to the canal treaties, Motta indicated he wished to take advantage of the opportunity to demand from the U.S. Government, in APEDE's name, that both letter and spirit of the treaties be fulfilled. He added that the national government should appoint those most capable to carry out tasks in the Canal Zone and that it is expected that the private sector will be allowed to participate in all those areas where state participation is not essential. The new APEDE president said he believes the national government is aware of the delicate situation of state companies and that any new incursion into this area will be made very carefully.

14 BORROWED ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTERIES RETURNED BY COSTA RICA

PA021638 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 1 Aug 79 PA

[Text] In a ceremony that took place at 1130 in the border towns of Paso Canda, officials of the Costa Rican and Panamanian governments executed the return of war materiel which Panama had lent Costa Rica during the Nicaraguan civil war, which endangered Costa Rican territory. The ceremony, at which Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria, Vice Minister Enrique Montealegre and Police Commander Col Fernando Alvarez represented the Costa Rican Government, included a military parade along the main streets of the town in which Sandinist units headed by Fernando Torrente participated. Delivery of the weapons to the Panamanian Government was symbolic since only 14 17.4-mm antiaircraft batteries were returned. Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores presided over the ceremony, with Lt Col Manuel Antonio Noriega, Capt Ricardo Garibaldo and provincial authorities also in attendance.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO CALLS NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT AN ENIGMA

PA062340 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1514 GMT 6 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 6 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio said his country "will never support future actions directed at ousting the institutional governments of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras." In a statement published today by the local newspaper LA TRIBUNA, the president says he disagrees with reports originating elsewhere that Central American countries with military regimes "are likely to experience rebellion." "I cannot call these dictatorial because they are institutional regimes which emerged from special circumstances in their respective countries," said Carazo Odio. "We have cordial relations with them and we hope these will continue." The president justified the support Costa Rica gave the Sandinist guerrillas as follows: "The Somozist dictatorship was harming Costa Rica; its National Guard killed two of our civil guards and a child." The president explained that "we did not give the guerrillas material support; we only gave them moral support." He said the triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution means peace for Costa Rica, but added: "To us [Costa Ricans] the new government is an enigma, an expectation and a problem for Central America. We do not know and cannot predict what will happen, but we hope to have cordial relations with Nicaragua."

The president does not believe a Marxist government will be installed in Nicaragua "because the best antidote against totalitarianism is democracy. When there is democracy, liberty, free speech and social alternatives, the imposition of extremist policies is very difficult." As an example, he said that currently "in Costa Rica the left is not a political force and it is weaker than before. In the forties they had a larger number of representatives in the legislative assembly; today they have only two."

President Carazo stated that he is not a member of the military and therefore cannot judge the Central American Defense Council, but stated that Costa Rica will continue to keep an observer, as it always has, with that organization.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES RENEWAL OF U.S. MILITARY AID

PA070253 Paris AFP in Spanish 0148 GMT 7 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 6 Aug (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Foreign Ministry expressed surprise to the U.S. Embassy over an alleged announcement by the Pentagon that the United States is renewing military aid to Guatemala. The Foreign Ministry called the report false. In a press communique, it pointed out that in 1977 Guatemala asked the United States to suspend its scant military aid to that country. Guatemala's rejection in 1977 resulted from the U.S. refusal to supply arms and ammunition to Guatemala, allegedly to prevent their being used against Belize, occupied by Great Britain and reclaimed by Guatemala as its own.

PRESIDENTIAL SPOKESMAN DENIES COUNTRY HAS MILITARY GOVERNMENT

PA061826 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1655 GMT 6 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala, 6 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan presidential spokesman Carlos Toledo Vielman stated today that U.S. press reports stating that his country has a "military government" are inexact.

He said that Guatemala has a civilian government, even though it is headed by Army General Romeo Lucas as a result of the 1978 national elections. He added that Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer holds a doctorate in international law and that most of the ministers are civilians. "It would not have occurred to anyone to say that the United States had a military government when General Eisenhower was president," Toledo Vielman remarked. The presidential spokesman said that Guatemala has a civilian government that resulted from elections, adding that military governments are those that result from a coup d'etat. The official pointed out that his country also has a congress that is headed by Salvador Polanco, a lawyer, and a judiciary branch that is headed by Carlos Ovando, who is also a lawyer.

DEFENSE MINISTER VOWS TO FIGHT SUBVERSION

PA061335 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 6 Aug 79 PA

[Text] National Defense Minister Maj Gen Otto Spiegler said at a news conference that the government will fight subversion in Guatemala wherever it exists and with every means available. He added that military operations will continue until all instances of subversion are controlled. He made this statement in reference to the recent activities that clandestine subversive groups have carried out in rural areas and to measures being implemented by the government to control these activities in the western and southern parts of the country where the guerrillas have been more active. General Spiegler assured newsmen that the Guatemalan army is capable of controlling subversion at any time.

In another portion of the conference, General Spiegler told newsmen that Guatemala has not asked the U.S. Government for aid or arms. He explained that the arms which Guatemala received via Barbados were purchased from other countries and not from the United States.

Finally, he said that the army is pursuing all subversive groups operating in the country and that their activities are being controlled.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, POLICE CLASH IN CAPITAL

PA070334 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2332 GMT 6 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 6 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--High school students and riot police clashed at noon today in disturbances here. Students from several high schools, particularly in downtown Guatemala City, left their classes and went into the streets, blocked traffic and attempted to organize demonstrations. Police immediately went to the high schools, one of them across from the Legislative Palace, and used a great deal of tear gas to disperse the students.

The university students association, which supports the high school students, has charged that student leaders were arrested at several schools. This afternoon students were being forced to leave the schools they had occupied to protest the threat of cancellation of school registrations.

The students will stage a general strike tomorrow to demand repeal of the ministerial order canceling the registration of some 4,000 students in Quezaltenango. The Education Ministry is also threatening to cancel registration of 80,000 students throughout the country if they go on strike. At this time, the students are still gathered near the high schools. It is feared that as the afternoon advances there will be new clashes between them and the heavily armed police patrolling the city.

NICARAGUA

BORGE MEETS SENATOR ZORINSKY, DENIES 3,000 GUARDSMEN KILLED

PA062011 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1734 GMT 6 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 6 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Government Minister Tomas Borge has said that the Nicaraguan revolutionaries could be "excellent friends" of the United States but that they could also be "excellent enemies." Borge, who is also a member of the Joint National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], made the statement in welcoming Edward Zorinsky, Democratic senator from Nebraska. Zorinsky arrived in Managua yesterday and was received at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport by Commander Borge and Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto.

Zorinsky said that he came to obtain firsthand information to counteract an international campaign to defame the Nicaraguan revolutionary forces. Commander Borge said that in the United States there are both "friends and enemies of the revolution."

Borge denied Representative John Murphy's allegation that the Sandinists had killed 3,000 national guardsmen in Nicaragua. "You, Senator Zorinsky, have all the doors open in Nicaragua to verify that these national guardsmen are alive in jails," emphasized Borge. "We asked Representative Murphy to send aid to feed and improve the situation of these prisoners who he claims are dead," added Borge.

Zorinsky, a member of the U.S. Senate Subcommittee for Western Hemisphere Affairs, met with the junta of [the Government of] National Reconstruction at the government house. Previously the U.S. legislator had said that he was heading a group prepared to work for progress in Nicaragua.

ORTEGA COMMENTS ON FREEDOMS OF EXPRESSION, WORSHIP

PA070418 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2202 GMT 6 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 6 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--U.S. Senator Edward Zorinsky today told the Nicaraguan Government junta that the people of the United States hope to see a regime in Nicaragua with which they can work together for a new Latin America. The Nebraska senator asked the new government to announce its position regarding freedom of worship, a deadline for free elections, freedom of expression, as well as liberty in economic activities.

Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra responded to Senator Zorinsky on behalf of the Sandinist revolutionary government. He noted that since the time of confrontation by Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino against U.S. intervention in Nicaragua in the 1930's, there have always been persons in the United States who, like Zorinsky, spoke in favor of the Nicaraguan cause. Commander Ortega attacked U.S. Congressmen John Murphy and George Wilson [as received], who defend the interests of Somoza and spread false information on the government junta and the Sandinist front's joint directorate. The Sandinist commander stated: Those gentlemen will not be allowed in Nicaragua. They now show a concern that they did not demonstrate when Somozism was bombing cities and killing civilians. Let Murphy give jobs to the national guardsmen we have in jail if we send them to the United States. We are not interested in keeping them here. Responding to Zorinsky's concern over the future and liberties in the Central American nation, the government member noted that even in the midst of war the Sandinist front respected freedom of worship. He said that the priests were able to say mass and fulfill their responsibilities in all cities that were occupied and noted that this can be easily verified by talking to parish priests.

Ortega told Zorinsky that in 15 days the government will be implementing his wish for reestablishment of freedom of expression in all its manifestations. He said that the government junta is underwriting a loan to the newspaper LA PRENSA--destroyed by Somozism--so that it may purchase new equipment. The newspaper, which was critical of the Somoza dictatorship, will reappear soon. It will be printed in facilities loaned to it.

The revolutionary leader took advantage of the visiting senator's presence to send a message to U.S. investors, noting that Nicaragua has not closed its doors to good investments. He added: But the doors are closed to those who have invested in our country and have thought only of their own interests and not at all of benefiting the people.

Ortega expressed appreciation for the solidarity and support offered by Zorinsky and for his promise to try to bring about a change in U.S. policy toward Nicaragua.

Ignacio Briones Torres, information director of BARRICADA, official daily of the Sandinist revolution, protested Murphy's statements against Nicaragua and noted that this lying congressman has insulted U.S. journalism. Briones, who is also vice president of the Latin American Federation of Journalists, added that the Nicaraguan revolution has been more generous even than the Nicaraguan people desired.

CHURCH URGES REINSTATEMENT OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

PA070046 Paris AFP in Spanish 2225 GMT 6 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 6 Aug (AFP)--The Catholic Church today asked the victorious Sandinist revolution to restore all civil liberties immediately. Archbishop Miguel Obando and six bishops urged the return of freedom of expression and speedy trials of persons detained in connection with Somozism. The appeal is contained in a pastoral letter signed by the seven religious leaders and broadcast this morning over Radio Catolica. The document was released on 31 July but was broadcast only today because the country's radio stations are used all day by the revolutionary government for news and communiques because of the state of emergency.

Bayardo Arce, of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Joint [National] Directorate, recently said that freedom of expression has been guaranteed by the revolution for after the emergency period. It has been said unofficially that the emergency period will end on 19 August.

The Catholic leaders said confusion exists in Nicaragua and said "Nicaraguans have always chosen a climate of faith and spiritual freedom." The bishops insist mainly on their demands for religious freedom. The government, citing security reasons and the presence of Somozist terrorists, have prohibited the celebration this month of the feast of the patron saint, Santo Domingo.

The bishops said it would be regrettable that "after so much blood has been shed and so many sacrifices made, the Nicaraguan people should be compelled to forget their primary respect for life and human values." They also said the Nicaraguan people nurture new hopes and joys, "but they also share fears and anguish during this transition period." The bishops requested the immediate return of the enjoyment of fundamental human rights to Nicaragua.

The letter criticizes "the indoctrination process being carried out now in Nicaragua." It says that "creating awareness is nothing alien; it is merely a process by which men are made aware of their own values." This seems to refer to the constant revolutionary propaganda in the media emphasizing the Sandinist victory and the constant political meetings in low-income districts promoted by the "Sandinist defense committees" organized by the United People's Movement, which is the FSLN's [sic] organization.

The church insists that "God cannot be kept apart from the rebuilding of the cities in Nicaragua." The pastoral letter agreed with the statement issued by the Superior Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] which asked for an immediate return of freedom of expression. COSEP asked that the mass media be returned to their previous owners so that, among other things, they could carry business publicity essential for encouraging the economic activity needed for reconstruction.

INTERIOR MINISTER WARNS AGAINST ILLEGAL CONFISCATION

PA070040 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2004 GMT 6 Aug 79 PA

[By Agustin Fuentes]

[Text] Managua, 6 Aug (LATIN)--Manuel Espinoza, spokesman for the provisional government junta, said today that the leaders of the Sandinist revolution are making efforts to guide the people's just indignation into channels of order, law and respect for human rights. Espinoza made this statement in view of reports from some parts of the country about a wave of vengeance which led to the execution of some Somozist supporters soon after the fall of the Somoza regime. There is no death penalty in Nicaragua. According to the reports, most of the executions occurred when the Sandinist regular forces had not yet taken charge and the towns were in the hands of militiamen euphoric over victory.

Residents of Ocotal, in Nueva Segovia Department near the Honduran border, reported that guerrillas who came down from the mountains confiscated all the property of supporters of the previous regime. The confiscation decree issued by the provisional government junta only affects members of the Somoza family and civilian and military officials who fled after December 1977. However, the confiscation decree does not affect the Somozist officials who stayed in Nicaragua after the overthrow of the regime. The Attorney General's Office must file charges against them if there is proof that they embezzled public funds.

Interior Minister Tomas Borge today reminded the authorities that the seizure of property or land without authorization from the Attorney General's Office or the Agrarian Reform Institute is illegal.

Mario Soares, head of the Socialist International mission visiting Nicaragua, told the government junta that his organization will give unconditional support to the new Nicaraguan Government. Former Portuguese Prime Minister Soares arrived here yesterday, exemplifying international interest in the Nicaraguan revolution.

INTERIOR MINISTER: REVOLUTION 'CANNOT BE EXPORTED'

LD061055 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 28 Jul 79 p 14 LD

[Nuccio Ciconte report on 27 July press conference in Managua given by Sandinista government Interior Minister Tomas Borge: "Nicaragua: Yes to Aid, but No Conditions"]

[Text] Managua--It has been a hard battle in which men with different political and ideological concepts and different social origins and position alined themselves--Marxists, Catholics, liberals and social democrats; workers, peasants, tradesmen, industrialists, priests and students. The Sandinista National Liberation Front demonstrated not only great courage in facing a well-armed and better-trained army, but also great political skill, in managing slowly to emerge from the isolation of the early years and to lead a great popular movement in the struggle.

On the international plane, the Sandinista guerrillas succeeded some time ago in achieving the isolation of the old regime and solidarity from many democratic countries, with results of historic dimensions precisely within the OAS, where the Washington government's will has always laid down the law. Indeed, for the first time a U.S. proposal--to send a "peace force" to Nicaragua to impose a truce and to entrust the political solution of the conflict to the OAS--met with a clear refusal from almost all the Latin American countries.

But now, following the victory over the dictator Somoza, how will the Sandinista front act? And above all, what will happen in Nicaragua: Will the unity which served to free the country from the Somoza dynasty be maintained or not? It seems to us too early and imprudent to hazard any forecasts or even to attempt to draw any conclusions just 1 week after the Sandinistas' victory. Perhaps we could be helped in answering some interesting questions by the conversation which took place yesterday between Tomas Borge, the new Government of National Reconstruction's interior minister, and a group of journalists from various countries, currently in Managua. Together with Carlos Fonseca and Silvio Majorca, who were killed by the National Guard in 1976, Tomas Borge was one of the founders of the Sandinista National Liberation Front in 1961. Arrested several times, among other things he was kept in a cell for 7 months, hooded and manacled to the window bars. According to several observers he is the man destined to assume a role of primary importance in the new Nicaragua. This is the first question:

[Question] Could not your motto "Implacable in Battle, Magnanimous in Victory" favor people planning to organize a counterrevolution? Could not your generosity toward members of the former regime--especially toward those who have not been accused of serious crimes--create dangers? Could there not also be a danger of infiltration into the Sandinista front itself?

[Answer] There is no doubt. Generosity does have its risks. But for us it is a moral issue, a question of principle. We prefer to run risks rather than to violate the principles which have governed our organization's life and conduct. Of course, there could also be the danger of some infiltrations. But we are confident that the people almost totally support Nicaragua's revolutionary effort. This compensates for any risks of possible infiltrations, because it will be the people who are watchful and who will prevent provocations.

[Question] What are the reasons behind a policy of national unity?

[Answer] The Sandinista National Liberation Front has clearly established the rules of the game. Our country has been destroyed and is in ruins. But we must create a new Nicaragua. And in order to do so we need everybody's cooperation. We are not stupid enough to isolate ourselves from the other political, economic and social forces. It must be remembered that, although our people are at a good political level, they are a long way behind from the cultural viewpoint. Technical knowledge and administrative skills are the heritage of other social forces--not of the workers or the peasants. I repeat: In order to rebuild the country we must have everybody's commitment. Here the industrialists can contribute to the country's development, just as the farmers who own the technical means to work the land--and who will receive state aid--can help to raise Nicaragua up. For the present the main problem is reconstruction. As for the country's political future, we will see; it is the people who will decide freely with democratic elections, which will be held as soon as the country's conditions permit. For the time being we believe that this government must be supported and this program must be backed. We must also reassure a number of social and economic sectors which are fearful from time to time. There will be no expropriations. The only ones which we have carried out affect the possessions of the Somoza family and of the most corrupt members of the former regime.

[Question] In order to raise itself up Nicaragua needs aid from other countries. But from which countries would the Sandinista government accept aid?

[Answer] From any countries which want to give it, irrespective of their political and economic systems. What we do not accept--and will never accept--are conditions, because the first thing that we must respect from now on is our people's dignity and sovereignty.

[Question] It has been written that Nicaragua is another Cuba....

[Answer] There will not be another Cuba. That is nonsense. Why should we automatically and childishly reproduce a revolutionary process like Cuba's? There are some substantial differences. What we can say is that now there is a Nicaragua that did not exist before, because this country's economic oligarchy has always bowed down to American imperialism. No. This is not another Cuba, but the first real Republic of Nicaragua.

[Question] What influence could this revolution have on the other Central American countries and how do you intend to help the peoples struggling against dictatorial regimes?

[Answer] Revolutions are the result of each people's effort. They cannot be exported. We believe we have helped these peoples enough by carrying out our own revolution, by showing that it is possible to fight and win. But we will not send any of our own fighters. We will not send one single weapon to those fighting in Guatemala, El Salvador, Paraguay and Chile. No. We will not send men or weapons. We can only give our political and moral solidarity.

[Question] But young people came from Latin America and fought alongside the Sandinista guerrillas....

[Answer] They are very well aware of how we think. It is only the various countries' own peoples who can fight and win revolutions. In any case there have been no international brigades in Nicaragua. This is a fabrication. We did accept--though with restrictions--some young people from other Latin American countries. But we never misled them.

[Question] However, even since the Sandinista victory some people, such as Regis Debray, have arrived in Nicaragua and offered to help Nicaragua. What could their contribution be?

[Answer] I do not know what kind of help Regis Debray could give. Maybe he has come here to write: He is a good journalist, a good writer.

[Question] Why, then, does he wander round Managua in a khaki Sandinista front uniform and with a large pistol in his belt?

[Answer] Just imagine...even you could wear a uniform at the moment. Nobody will take it from you....

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MISSION ARRIVES IN MANAGUA

PA052239 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2115 GMT 5 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 5 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--A mission of the Socialist International arrived here this afternoon to meet with the government junta and hear its plans for Nicaragua's reconstruction.

The 20-member delegation is headed by former Portuguese chief of government Mario Soares and includes representatives of radical socialist and social democratic parties of Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, Chile, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Costa Rica and other countries. Shortly after arriving at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport the mission met with the five members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

COSTA RICANS TAKE CONTROL OF AIRPORT, IMMIGRATION SERVICES

PA041940 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1755 GMT 4 Aug 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 4 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Effective today, officials of the immigration office of the Costa Rican Public Security Ministry have taken control of Nicaragua's "Sandino" Airport, formerly Las Mercedes International Airport. Led by Jorge Alvarez Montenegro, director of the immigration office, 12 officials took control of the entire administration of Nicaragua's most important airport. Other Costa Rican employees will subsequently go to border checkpoints to organize immigration operations there. According to a public security spokesman, the immigration problem is one of the most serious being faced by the new government in its process of reconstruction.

ARGENTINE MONTONEROS MEDICAL BRIGADE ASSISTS HEALTH PROGRAM

PA070404 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2323 GMT 6 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 6 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The Argentine people are represented in Nicaragua by a Peronist Montonero Movement (MPM) medical brigade working in the health program of the governing junta. The group's leader, Dr Silvia Bergman, told ACAN-EFE today that "we were part of the combat medical brigade in support of the Sandinist fighters, but we became a peacetime medical brigade when the victory over Somoza's regime came earlier than expected." The 10-member brigade arrived in the small city of Diriamba, 38 km south of Managua, in two light planes from Costa Rica and landed on the highway leading to "La Boquita," a resort on the Pacific coast, on 18 July. Five doctors, a dentist, two nurses, a chemist and a health planning expert made up the MPM brigade, which had worked in the underground in Argentina for the past 10 years.

LONE SNIPER IN MANAGUA WORRIES AUTHORITIES

PA041501 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 0641 GMT 4 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 3 Aug (VENPRES)--A lone sniper who fires his weapon every night from the Venezuelan Embassy in this city has become the symbol of the problem facing post-Somoza Nicaragua. Sources close to the Venezuelan Embassy, located near the station of television channel 6, have expressed their concern over the shootings, which have been made from the embassy's roof for the past week. This was made known today, as people demonstrated in the streets against these nests of counterrevolutionary snipers. The same sources added that one of these sniper nests is on a hill a few meters from the diplomatic mission. According to an eyewitness, who has watched the sniper for the past 3 days, it cannot be determined whether the sniper is a former national guardsman or a Sandinist. The sources said that they have notified the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN). The sniper has posed a problem to the new government, the sources added, without being able to say if the sniper is a former guardsman on the hill or a Sandinist firing toward the hill. [as received] The sources added that, fortunately, refugees were evacuated from the Venezuelan Embassy a month ago and were sent to the ambassador's home and to other buildings run by the Red Cross under diplomatic protection.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN EL SALVADOR CONDEMNED

PA070433 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 6 Aug 79 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] [passage indistinct] the murders committed by troops of the tyranny and the [words indistinct] at their service. Some days ago the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission charged that from January to July, 406 persons were murdered by the police and the paramilitary groups armed and led by Carlos Humbero Romero's regime. [words indistinct] walk of life escapes from this bloody repression which extends throughout Salvadoran cities and rural areas. The persons killed in cold blood include 2 priests, 107 peasants, 26 teachers, 44 students, 71 workers and 6 professionals.

According to the Human Rights Commission, the carnage by the tyranny's satraps continued in July. In this manner they have vainly tried to halt the people's struggle against exploitation, misery and crime. Last 12 July armed civilians entered the home of Ana Silvia Olivares, secretary of the power industry union in [words indistinct] department. She was also a member of the National Democratic Union party. She was kidnaped and her body was found 2 days later in another department; she had been beaten and her hand had been cut off.

Likewise, on 12 July members of the National Guard arrested a peasant [words indistinct] in San Vicente Department. On the same day his relatives took food and cigarettes to him in prison. Nevertheless, 24 hours later prison authorities denied that he was in prison. His decapitated body was found 5 days later, with signs of cruel torture.

The Salvadoran Human Rights Commission also charged that last 9 July construction workers Miguel Angel Osorio, Jose Fermin Alvallero and Mario Rene Henriques, members of the Unified Popular Action Front, were also kidnaped in Sonsonate Department. Their bodies were found 72 hours later in Santa Ana Department. The spectacle seen by those making the macabre discovery was brutally gruesome. The three bodies had been skinned and their testicles were horribly swollen from brutal beatings.

What do the self-proclaimed defenders of human rights in the United States say about this? A climate of terror is alive in El Salvador where U.S. Under Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Viron Vaky arrived not long ago on a mission which, it was learned, is linked to CIA plans [words indistinct] to increase the supply of arms to the military regime of Carlos Humberto Romero, a habitaul violator of human rights in this Central American country.

Frightened by the great victory won by the Nicaraguan people, the United States [words indistinct] hasten to [words indistinct] to the tyrannies in Guatemala and El Salvador. However, the Nicaraguan process has once again shown that nothing avails [words indistinct] exploiters and the aid received from imperialism when peoples are determined to fight for the cause of freedom, justice, independence and social progress.

HEALTH WORKERS LEAVE SANTIAGO DE CUBA FOR NICARAGUA

FL061323 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 6 Aug 79 FL

[Text] The "Carlos Ulloa" Cuban medical brigade was bid farewell at Antonio Maceo International Airport in Santiago de Cuba. The 20-member brigade of health workers will provide solidary aid to the heroic people of Nicaragua. The brigade includes five pediatricians, five internal medicine specialists, one surgeon, one orthopedist, one ophthalmologist, one gynecologist-obstetrician, one anesthesiologist, three nurses, one anesthesiological technician and one sanitation worker. They were bid farewell at the airport by Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the PCC Central Committee and first secretary in Santiago Province.

ETHIOPIANS PRESENT AWARDS TO CUBAN COMBATANTS

FL061437 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 6 Aug 79 FL

[Report from Addis Ababa on a ceremony awarding Cuban combatants participating in internationalist aid to Ethiopia--recorded, date not given]

[Text] From Socialist Ethiopia this is a special report for Cuban radio:

[Begin recording; unidentified speaker] A salute to the president, [band plays] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of socialist Ethiopia and commander in chief of the revolutionary army? The officers, warrant officers, sergeants and soldiers who are participating in the award ceremony are ready, Lt Col (Rodriguez Gonzalez). [band plays] [end recording]

Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] of socialist Ethiopia and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, presented a representative group of Cuban internationalist combatants with an award granted by the Ethiopian Government and people to participants in combat action. The defense minister of that fraternal country read the award order and called on the PMAC chairman to pin the honorable award on the chests of the Cuban combatants.

The figures of Lenin, Marx and Engels are also present at this historic ceremony today in which the Cuban combatants are receiving with open arms the expression of solidarity and appreciation of the Ethiopian people for their brave and decisive decision to participate, because of their convictions, in the just struggle and honest cause of the Ethiopians against the Somali invaders. At the conclusion of the ceremony Lt Col (Rodriguez Gonzalez), chief of the troops, spoke in the name of the Cuban internationalist combatants.

[Begin (Rodriguez) recording] [applause] Comrades, this is a moment of glory and honor. History is written at a time like this. Today, meeting here once again are the combatants, who, along with our Ethiopian brothers, fought at (Fredis), (Harrewa), (Milo), Gildessa, (Anonomite), (Alavi), (Le Guinach), (Gorocha) and in so many other battles. Nevertheless, at this moment our minds and remembrances must inevitably go to those who could not be here because they spent their lives along the path toward total victory. As examples and as revolutionary light, they are even more strongly established in the firmament of the eternal martyrs of the homeland. [applause] [end recording]

The closing remarks at the award ceremony for the Cuban internationalist combatants were made by Mengistu Haile Mariam, PMAC chairman of socialist Ethiopia:

[Begin Haile Mariam recording in Amharic fading into Spanish translation] Worthy sons and daughters of Cuba, internationalist heroes! Just as the authenticity of gold is proved through fire, the proof of the true heroes and combatants is through struggle. No one knows this better than the combatants themselves. You combatants are the ones who through practical deeds have given force to this truth. Brave combatants, in fulfilling your internationalist duties you have already written the story with your blood. [applause] In the same way you undoubtedly will continue to write this story. In this you have upheld the name of the Cuban homeland. All countries and revolutionaries which, like Ethiopia, adhere to the Cuban ideology, have hope in you. You are the force at the disposition of those who love peace, [applause] of the present and future generations and of all human beings for whom liberty has great value. Ethiopia wishes to recall the struggle which you have carried out, inspired by proletarian internationalism. At this hour and minute Ethiopia wishes to reaffirm to you that she will never forget your contribution, made in blood and life, which you gave in the struggle against an unjust aggression and in defense of the people's revolution. [end recording] Mengistu Haile Mariam, the foremost leader of the Ethiopian revolution, concluded his remarks by stating:

[Begin Haile Mariam recording in Amharic fading into Spanish translation] Revolutionaries struggle so that people can exercise their right to carry out their own destinies while their full liberty is respected, and to achieve respect for their unity and territorial integrity. Revolutionaries struggle so that production systems or relationships based on plunder and pillage will be abolished and so that they are replaced with joint development and prosperity based on the equality of peoples. [Revolutionaries struggle] to eliminate the relationship of master and slave and parasitism, to strengthen the superiority of the proletariat, and to insure that each person's benefits are in accordance with their capacity and work. Until oppression and exploitation cease to exist and until justice is achieved, revolutionaries will continue their struggle. They will be ready to accept the sacrifices demanded by the struggle and, without a doubt, they will win. [applause] [end recording]

DORTICOS RECEIVES MOZAMBICAN LABOR MINISTER

FL061632 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers, has received Comrade Alberto Cassimo, member of the Mozambican Liberation Front--FRELIMO--Central Committee and minister of labor of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Oscar Fernandez Padilla, minister-president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security, and (Alo Rivero), Cuban adviser at the Mozambican Labor Ministry, were also present. Dorticos thanked Cassimo on behalf of the Cuban party and government for his visit to our country. He pointed out the growing relations of cooperation between the labor organizations of the two nations and stressed the development of relations between Mozambique and Cuba which are based on the revolutionary concurrence of the two peoples.

HART ARRIVES IN MOZAMBIQUE, CARRIES MESSAGE FROM CASTRO

FL061208 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Council of State and minister of culture, has arrived in Maputo, Mozambique carrying a message from Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Council of State, to Mozambican leader Samora Machel. Hart's visit to Mozambique takes place with regards to the preparations for the sixth nonalined countries summit which will be held in this capital from 3 to 7 September 1979.

NIGERIAN AMITY GROUP LEADER VISITS ICAP

FL061546 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, 5 August, [word indistinct] (Iken Okeje), president of the Nigeria-Cuba Friendship Association, visited the Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples--ICAP. The distinguished visitor was received by Comrade (Mario Rodriguez), adviser of that organization, who gave an overview of the ICAP and referred to the bases of friendship existing between the peoples of Nigeria and Cuba.

BAZARGAN REAFFIRMS ATTENDANCE AT NONALINED SUMMIT

FL061216 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Mehdi Bazargan, Iranian prime minister, has reiterated his intention to participate in the nonalined countries conference at a meeting with a Cuban delegation headed by Antonio Esquivel Yedra, Cuban minister of chemical industry, who delivered a message from Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, to the Iranian officials.

RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ CLOSES NONALINED PREPARATORY MEETING

FL061302 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 6 Aug 79 FL

[Text] A seminar for aides-de-camp and liaison officers who will be accompanying the delegations participating in the nonalined summit was closed at the Palace of Conventions. It was presided over by Ramiro Valdes, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Pedro Miret, all members of the PCC Politburo and vice presidents of the national preparatory committee for the sixth nonalined summit conference.

The closing remarks were made by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. The purpose of the seminar was to have the participants make thorough preparations and, at the same time, test some of the technical equipment at the Palace. A rehearsal was held on Saturday morning, 4 August, to test the national and international communications and the access of delegation automobiles to the Palace.

PI VIDAL ADDRESSES ANTINUCLEAR MEETING IN JAPAN

FL061237 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Aug 79 FL

[Text] In Hiroshima Cuba has advocated the elimination of nuclear weapons because they contribute to mass destruction and called for using disarmament as the means to promote the development of humanity. The appeal was made by Cuban delegate Francisco Pi Vidal in speaking at the mass rally on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the atomic bombing of two Japanese cities. This followed a peace march held in Hiroshima, as part of the activities of the World Antinuclear Congress which is being attended by more than 12,000 people including 72 foreign guests. The meeting will be closed today following a solemn ceremony in remembrance of the victims of the North American genocide 34 years ago.

RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES SPAIN'S FELIPE GONZALEZ

FL061621 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received at Jose Marti Airport Felipe Gonzalez, president of the Spanish Workers Party. The top leader of the political organization arrived in Cuba from Panama and after a visit to Nicaragua which is celebrating the Sandinista victory.

Hector Rodriguez Llompart, president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, arrived on the same Cubana de Aviacion flight; he had attended the fifth Latin American Economic System council meeting.

RAUL CASTRO NOTES EJT ANNIVERSARY, INAUGURATES SCHOOL

FL061148 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Aug 79 FL

[Text] In Camaguey, Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR), made the closing remarks at the main ceremony commemorating the sixth anniversary of the establishment of the Labor Army [EJT] and inaugurating the Camilo Cienfuegos Military Vocational School for Camaguey Province.

(Roger Sanchez), outstanding combatant of the EJT, read a communique expressing the pride of that force for having built the installation. (Antonio Surin) announced the pledge of the school's student body to train themselves in all aspects.

The first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers said that, upon commemorating its sixth anniversary, the EJT has delivered a beautiful project to the Camaguey youth--the same land in which the EJT was founded. He referred to the substantial social, economic and political changes which have taken place because of the revolution and through which the whole population has become soldiers and the soldiers have joined in production activities for long periods of time.

In referring to the structure of the EJT he said that this efficient, dynamic force cut 3.9 billion arrobas of sugarcane over the last six harvests, 1,818 brigades became part of the "millionaire" movement, 141 members became heroes of the sugarcane harvest, 19 became national vanguards, and 2,414 became "millionaire" vanguards. He reported that in the recently completed sugarcane harvest 650 million arrobas of sugarcane were cut--110 million more than in the previous sugarcane harvest with 3,000 fewer men. He reported that, since 1976, the network of railroad areas and the construction of rail lines by the EJT has been equal to the distance between Havana and Santiago de Cuba. In addition, 111 school projects have been completed and another 19 installations are in their final stages of completion. Raul said that the EJT combatants work in difficult situations--in the field with little rest and away from their homes--giving their work an epic nature and content which is worthy of being among the best traditions of the FAR.

The second secretary of the PCC Central Committee refuted statements by some bourgeois sociologists who, in their eagerness to slander, have categorized the EJT as a sign of the militarization of work in Cuba. He said that, to the contrary, it is an indication of the vocation of the FAR to join in national tasks and to contribute decisively to economic development. He stressed that discipline is one of the values which make the working class the most revolutionary of classes and without which it would be a chaotic mass prevented from acting as a social force which exercises political power. He recalled that indiscipline is associated with the weakening of authority and a lack of firmness; it is a negative phenomenon which must be eradicated with the same urgency with which the worst of plagues is combated. He said that we must repeat with Fidel that the word of order is firmness. But this means firmness in a calm, mature way, above all, by making an accounting of--independent of position--those who violate work discipline, contribute to work which is poorly done, are arbitrary and have a small bourgeois concept of criticism and self-criticism. He said that the only voice to be heard will be the voice of the people, which constantly calls for efficient and long-range solutions.

Afterward the FAR minister lauded the Camilo Cienfuegos vocational schools for being forgers of exemplary citizens and a source of officers for the first army of workers and peasants in America, of this America which today is joyfully and expectantly attending the revolutionary triumph in Nicaragua. He transmitted a greeting in his name to the EJT members and he announced his honorable duty to deliver a greetings message from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

In completing his remarks he raised the hands of the two EJT officers (Walter Pupo) and (Alfredo Fuentes) as he did in 1973 at the ceremony establishing the EJT. Others presiding at the ceremony were Jose R. Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers, Vilma Espin, president of the Federation of Cuban Women--FMC--and member of the Council of State, Asela de los Santos, minister of education, Raul Curbelo, first secretary of the PCC in Camaguey Province, General Rigoberto Garcia, FAR vice minister and chief of the EJT, and Vice Admiral Aldo Santamaria, FAR vice minister and chief of the navy, all members of the PCC Central Committee.

Tours New Vocational School

FL061248 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 6 Aug 79 FL

[Excerpt] Once the ceremony was over Army Gen Raul Castro toured the installations of the [Camilo Cienfuegos Vocational Military] school where hundreds of young people receive cultural and vocational-military training to then enroll in military training centers. Raul was interested in the swimming pool which will be used for teaching and recreational activities. He admired the distribution and composition of the classrooms and was extensively briefed by the students themselves in the physics, chemistry and biology laboratories. On the tour the second secretary of the PCC Central Committee was very interested in the organizational structure and stressed the need to intensify the use of these schools in order for students from other provinces to spend part of their vacations in them, which will allow greater use of the magnificent athletic and recreational potential which the center has.

NATION MARKS DAY OF SUGAR INDUSTRY WORKERS

FL062231 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 6 Aug 79 FL

[Text] The sugar industry workers from Matanzas, Cienfuegos and Ciego de Avila Provinces have attained productivity of more than 100 tons of sugar per man in the harvest that just concluded, Luis Martell Rosas affirmed in his closing remarks at the commemoration of the day of the sugar industry workers held at the 6 August sugar mill in Matanzas Province.

The goal of 100 tons of sugar per industrial worker was a pledge made by the sector's workers to Fidel during the 1971 national plenum. During the 1971 harvest the three provinces fulfilled the pledge and have maintained it since then. In his speech Luis Martell stated that the final figures for the last harvest are not complete as of now inasmuch as hundreds of thousands of tons of sugar still remain in the warehouses, waiting to be transported to the ports.

MINAZ ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN HAVANA CEREMONY

FL070102 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Alfredo Menendez, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its Sugar Industry Department, has made the closing remarks at the ceremony held in Havana City to commemorate the 15th anniversary of the Sugar Industry Ministry [MINAZ]:

[Begin recording] If we review the work done by you and the MINAZ in recent years, we can say that the results have been positive for an 8 million-ton harvest. The sugar industry, the MINAZ and the sugar industry workers union are ready to improve the efforts made to date, to advance rapidly in overcoming difficulties and to report every year still more positive results than this year's. Thank you very much. Fatherland or Death! [applause] [end recording]

During the ceremony held at the auditorium of the Foreign Trade Ministry, service certificates were presented to 197 workers who have been at the Sugar Industry since its founding. Likewise, comrades having up to 45 years of service in the sector, among them Alfredo Menendez himself, were given certificates of recognition. Sitting at the presidium of the ceremony were Sugar Industry Minister Engineer Marcos Lage and Luis Martell Rosas, secretary general of the sugar industry workers national trade union.

GRENADA

BISHOP SAYS ELECTIONS UNLIKELY IN IMMEDIATE FUTURE

FL031515 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 30 Jul 79 p 1 FL

[Text] In Grenada, where internal security is still a matter of concern to the government, general elections are unlikely to be held in the immediate future, Prime Minister Mr. Maurice Bishop has indicated. At a press conference in Barbados on Saturday night, Mr. Bishop said that the date for holding any general election in Grenada would depend on the state of national security and on the progress made in destroying "Gairyism"--a reference to the impact on the country of former Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy. "We do have continuing evidence at this point of external activity by Gairy directed towards trying to recruit mercenaries," Mr. Bishop said. "We also have evidence of a very concrete form of continuing internal activity by a minority of people, which is also aiming at trying to bring Gairy back to Grenada."

The People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) after toppling Sir Eric in a March 13 coup, promised general elections after a national registration process was completed. The question of a general election "remains much a question of assessing the present situation," Mr. Bishop said. "We view it this way: The people of Grenada did not pick up arms to have an election...that was not the issue." The issue, he explained, was dictatorship.

Mr. Bishop admitted, however, that there were definite plans for holding a general election. A commission charged with the responsibility of looking at constitutional models in several countries is being set up in Grenada, he said. Its members will hold discussions on the constitution before a consultative body of the people and then submit a final draft to the government, the Grenada leader said. The PRG abolished the constitution shortly after coming to power.

On the subject of what constitutional model was appropriate for Grenada, he said: "The republican model is certainly a possibility." "We are not prepared to prejudge what will emerge as a consensus in our country on this question of a new constitution...there are all sorts of possibilities." Mr. Bishop spent a few hours in Barbados in transit to Zambia where he will attend the Commonwealth heads of government summit next month.

BISHOP ASSUMES POWER TO GRANT PARDON

FL031615 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 27 Jul 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Bishop, who seized power in a coup on March 13 against the elected government of Mr. Eric Gairy, has proclaimed a new law in which he has given himself the power to grant pardon to convicts or to reduce their sentences. This law, No. 45, proclaimed by him on June 18, replaces the governor-general as the authority to grant pardon and to receive reports in the cases of death sentence. Mr. Bishop's new law states as follows:

People's Law No. 45 of 1979, proclamation by the People's Revolutionary Government, a law to provide for the granting of mercy to convicted persons. (18th June, 1979) In the exercise of the powers vested in the People's Revolutionary Government by People's Law No. 2 (establishment of People's Revolutionary Government) and in exercise of the powers vested in the prime minister by People's Law No. 10 (declaration and effect of laws) it is hereby ordered and proclaimed as follows:

1. This law may be cited as the Grant of Pardons Law, 1979.

2. Subject to Section 3 the prime minister may, when he thinks it is fit and proper so to do and acting in accordance with the advice of the cabinet:

(A) Grant a pardon, either free or subject to lawful conditions, to any person convicted of any offence;
(B) Grant to any person a respite, either indefinite or for a specified period, of the execution of any punishment imposed on that person for any offence;
(C) Substitute a less severe form of punishment for any punishment imposed on any person for any offence; or
(D) Remit the whole or any part of any punishment imposed on any person for any offence or of any penalty or forfeiture otherwise due to the crown on account of any offence.

3. Where a person has been sentenced to death for an offence the prime minister shall cause a written report of the case from the trial judge (or if a report cannot be obtained from that judge, a report on the case from the chief justice) together with such other information derived from the record of the case or elsewhere as he may require, to be taken into consideration by the cabinet he shall decide in his own deliberate judgment whether to exercise any of the powers under Section 2 of this law.

Dated the 18th day of June, 1979. Maurice Bishop, prime minister.

TALKS WITH CUBA LIKELY DURING NONALINED SUMMIT

FL031510 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 30 Jul 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Talks on co-operation in a wide range of areas are likely to be held between Grenada and Cuba in Havana next September, Grenada's Prime Minister Mr. Maurice Bishop said here. Mr. Bishop, who flies to Havana in September to attend the sixth summit of the non-aligned movement, said he would use the occasion to try to arrange a meeting with the Cuban leader, Dr. Fidel Castro. Grenada wanted to discuss with Cuba technical assistance, the granting of scholarships to Grenadian students, and aid to the English-speaking island's fisheries sector, Mr. Bishop said.

The Grenada leader flew into and out of Barbados on Saturday night on his way to Lusaka, Zambia, to attend the Commonwealth prime ministers' summit. At a press conference, Mr. Bishop indicated that Grenada would need massive technical and financial assistance to rebuild what he called the "ravaged" economy his New Jewel Movement (NJM) government had inherited after the March 13 coup that toppled the administration of former Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy. Mr. Bishop said he expected that the state of the non-aligned movement and the world situation would also be discussed with the Cuban leader.

Grenada was recently admitted as a full member to the non-aligned movement. The Grenada Government has close ties with Cuba, which was among the first countries to recognize the new administration in St. George's since the March revolution. Shortly after the coup, Cuba sent an eight-member delegation to Grenada to look into ways of helping the island to strengthen its economy. The delegation included experts in communications, health, fisheries and construction of roads. The Cuban Government said then it would also look at the possibility of assistance in education and agriculture.

JAMAICA

CABINET ORDERS MORE SECURITY FOLLOWING SEAGA STATEMENT

FL031610 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 31 Jul 79 pp 1, 17 FL

[Excerpts] The cabinet at its regular Monday meeting yesterday following on opposition leader Edward Seaga's warning that there would be confrontation with them if a "delicate matter" was not settled, has instructed that adequate security arrangements be "put in place."

In a recent broadcast last night in which he told of the cabinet move, the deputy prime minister, the Hon. P.J. Patterson, who is in charge of the country's affairs during the prime minister's absence, said he could not ignore a statement which he said was "a direct threat to embroil the society in acts that are calculated to promote violence and bloodshed."

On Saturday at a JLP fund-raising dinner in Montego Bay, Mr. Seaga had said the opposition's "test of tolerance" was going to achieve major proportions which were likely to arise this week. In his broadcast last night, Mr. Patterson said in part: "Earlier this year we witnessed attempts to strangle the economy by organised demonstrations and efforts to lock down the productive sectors. The strategy is that on no account should any growth in the economy be permitted as this is fatal to their chances of ever becoming the government."

He went on to say: "We have sought to take electoral issues out of the heated political atmosphere because we believe in the establishment of a system which compels the confidence of all the people. Even now we are in negotiations with the opposition on matters pertaining to electoral reform which establish the role of the interim committee. In the interest of reaching a full agreement and to avoid contentious atmosphere we have refrained on our side from making statements during these negotiations even when we are being maligned and subjected to many distorted statements. The path of confrontation is completely contrary to the search for an agreement. Anyone, therefore, who calls for political confrontation at a time when every attempt is being made to reach agreement in these sensitive areas cannot be genuine."

Mr. Patterson went on to say that "the threat of confrontation during this week comes at a time when the prime minister is away from Jamaica to attend a crucial conference of Commonwealth leaders." Further: "No government can ignore the threat of confrontation which comes from an opposition. For this reason the cabinet has instructed that adequate security arrangements be put into place."

Manley Expects No Confrontation

FL031605 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 30 Jul 79 pp 1, 17 FL

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Michael Manley said yesterday that he did not expect "any confrontation on the question of electoral reform." On the contrary, he expected the discussions now taking place on electoral reform to "go well." Mr. Manley, who was giving a brief airport interview shortly before departing for the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Lusaka, Zambia, was replying to questions. He hoped he said, that "there will be settlement of the question before we return, because our positions are well known." He went on to add: "I did not know whether it will be possible to reach a conclusion before I return, but we hope to settle the matter as amicably as possible. I, certainly, don't expect any confrontation on electoral reform."

ST LUCIA

COMPTON: 16 SENT TO GRENADA FOR MILITARY TRAINING

FL031446 Kingston Domestic Service in Spanish 1430 GMT 3 Aug 79 FL

[Text] St Lucian opposition leader John Compton says about 16 St Lucians have been sent to Grenada for military training and he has written to Prime Minister Allan Louisy [words indistinct] the nation. According to Mr Compton, the St Lucian Government has no legal authority for establishing an army and he wondered how the trained soldiers would then be used. The government has not yet replied to the allegation.

WORKING PEOPLES ALLIANCE COMMITTED TO MARXISM-LENINISM

FL062015 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 2 Aug 79 p 15 FL

[Text] Georgetown, July 30 (CANA)--Guyana's newest political party, the Working Peoples Alliance (WPA) has committed itself to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and to revolutionary transformation of the political, economic and other structures of the country. Its plans are set out in a 30-page programme, "For a Revolutionary Socialist Guyana" which it published to coincide with its declaration that it has become a political party as of last Friday.

The most urgent task of the alliance is to push for the establishment of a national patriotic front--which has already been promoted by the largest opposition party, the Marxist Peoples Progressive Party (PPP) and to carry out a "revolutionary and an anti-dictatorial struggle." In the economic sphere, it promises to complete the state control of the commanding heights of the economy--meaning nationalisation of banks and insurance companies. It would also establish a family code to give absolute equality to women and children, protect common law marriages, and outlaw woman and child abuse. There would be a national labour code to govern workers' rights and their relationship with employers and trade unions, as well as a national public media commission and a national publishing house.

The alliance was in existence for about five years, essentially as a pressure group and severe critic of the government, before declaring itself a party. It originally comprised four small groups left of centre: the African Society for Cultural Relations with Independent Africa (ASCRIA), Indian Progressive Revolutionary Associates (IPRA), RATOON, and Working Peoples Vanguard Party (WPVP). The WPVP pulled out about two years ago leaving the other three, but as political party, the alliance has a distinct identity from all its foundation organisations which continue to exist as individual entities.

Symbols of the alliance are a cutlass and a pickaxe placed across each other in front of an open book. The organisation has announced a 14-member "collective" executive with a rotating chairmanship which is currently held by seasoned politician Eusi Kwayana (formerly Sydney King) who also heads ASCRIA. As a result there are no such officers as leader, chairman or general secretary--and this structure the alliance advocates for the national government as well.

The executive, which is provisional pending the first WPA congress to be held at a date to be fixed, comprises noted historian Dr. Walter Rodney and university lecturer Dr. Rupert Roopnarine, who along with nutrition consultant Dr. Omawale, are accused by police of fire bombing two big government buildings in Georgetown two weeks ago. This incident, police raids on WPA militants homes, detention of militants for three days, and eruption of street violence on July 14 in which Jesuit priest Bernard Darke was fatally stabbed and two persons injured, have produced a verbal war between the alliance and the ruling Peoples National Congress (PNC).

The alliance has pledged, as its immediate task, to work towards forcing the resignation of the PNC, and has made itself available to serve on a "government of national reconstruction and national unity." Other members of the executive are Mr. Kwayana, barrister, Moses Bhagwan (head of IPRA), university professor Dr. Olive Thomas (head of RATOON), university lecturers Dr. Maurice Odle and Dr. Joshua Ramsammy, political activists Miss Andaiye, Mrs. Bonita Harris (a high school teacher), Mrs. Diana Matthews, Wendell Persaud, Sase Omo, Tacuma Ogunseye, and Bissoon Rajkumar.

At the regional level, the new party is in favour of "forms of regional, political and economic cooperation which will reflect the different developmental stages and social tendencies in the various territories in the Caribbean. "Ultimately the WPA pledges itself to work towards the emergence of a free, integrated and socialist Caribbean," it adds. Policies which it advocates at a regional level include support for all independence movements, including those in Cayenne (French Guiana) and Puerto Rico; opposition to military bases in the area; abolition of petty restrictions on travel in the region; support for common regional services and strengthening of scientific, cultural and sporting ties; close cooperation with Caribbean working class movements and parties "engaged in the struggle against imperialist dominated state structures with the objective of building democracy and socialism;" and establishment of fraternal relations with Cuba, and support for Cuba against the United States.

At the wider international level, the alliance intends to have relations with all states except those, such as South Africa and Rhodesia, which have been inter-nationally outlawed. Such relations would be pursued with a view to strengthening mutual respect, the principles of non-interference in the domestic affairs of other states, respect for territorial integrity and the equal sovereignty of all states in the world system. It would have an active role in the international peace movement, support anti-colonial struggles, and embrace a principled line of proletarian internationalism. But the manifesto leaves little doubt that the alliance sees its main tasks as being home based, especially in the areas of politics and economics.

The alliance declares that the African and Indian bourgeoisie in the state and private sectors were able to seize on what had been for a time a favourable climate for the increase of the intensity of its exploitation of the workers and peasants. The alliance's fundamental objective would be to create "a classless society in which human exploitation, coercion and want are at an end," and in this it would be guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

MINERS REJECT REQUEST TO RETURN TO WORK

PA062308 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1927 GMT 6 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana (LATIN-REUTER)--The Guyana Mine Workers Union (GMWU) today turned down a request by Labor Minister Hamilton Green that the bauxite miners, on strike since last month, go back to work. Minister Green, based on what he called a minor problem, had asked the miners to go back to work. The GMWU immediately said it would wait for the outcome of new negotiations between the Congress of Trade Unions (CUT) and the Labor Ministry. "We have reached the critical point," GMWU President Stephen Lewis told LATIN. Most of the 6,000 bauxite miners went on strike on 23 July to demand a wage increase, among other things, for some work categories. The strike arose from a minor problem which at first only involved 400 workers.

CHILE

AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA TERMS RELATIONS 'CORDIAL, FRIENDLY'

PY061416 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Chilean Ambassador to Nicaragua Eduardo Gordon said that the contacts maintained so far between embassy personnel and the new officials of the government junta which replaced the administratiion of Gen Anastasio Somoza after a bloody civil war have been quite positive and even cordial and friendly. Ambassador Gordon, a witness to the civil war, said that after the new leaders sent an official communique, the regular procedures for recognition were carried out and the response was given that it was [word indistinct] to continue with the diplomatic relations.

The requests made by our embassy, said Gordon, have been received with attention, and one of these requests referesto the situation of the people in asylum, a matter which is now under study. He said that there are seven persons in asylum at the Chilean Embassy in Managua waiting for their safe-conducts to leave for Central American countries. [Words indistinct] list of these persons are: [Name indistinct]; [first name indistinct] (Martinez); (Armando Garcia); (Alberto Jose) [last name indistinct]; (Jose Humberto Lacalle); (Carlos Benitez Zelaya); and (Jose Guillermo Narvaez). The latter two are former members of the National Guard. Ambassador Gordon said that these people came to the embassy independently and [words indistinct] no contact or knowledge between themselves.

Regarding contacts with the new Nicaraguan Government, Gordon said that he had met three times with the Nicaraguan foreign minister, priest Miguel d'Escoto, who said that he had visited Chile as an emissary and knew our country. Gordon also said that contacts with the members of the Nicaraguan Government junta are carried out at the diplomatic level. Regarding anti-Chilean publications in Managua, Ambassador Gordon said that these are released through the Cuban agency PRENSA LATINA [passage indistinct].

COLOMBIA

BOLIVIAN CONSUL'S DAUGHTER RELEASED BY KIDNAPERS

PA070300 Paris AFP in Spanish 0054 GMT 7 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpts] Medellin, Colombia, 6 Aug (AFP)--Carlina Villegas Londono, caughter of the Bolivian honorary consul in Medellin, Diego Villegas Villegas, was found unharmed in a local church today. The 7-year-old girl had been kidnaped 70 days ago by a gang of criminals who demanded a ransom of more than 5 million pesos (about $125,000). Police said tonight that "apparently the girl's family did not pay any money to the kidnapers." The girl was taken to a local clinic, where doctors said she is only suffering from exhaustion. Police have begun a search for the kidnapers. Meanwhile, the girl's family is maintaining complete silence.

RESTRICTIONS ON POLITICAL RALLIES LIFTED

PA040249 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The government today lifted existing restrictions on demonstrations and public meetings of a political nature and granted to municipal mayors the power to authorize political rallies. In view of the upcoming elections, the presidency of the republic today issued regulations covering political activities in order to guarantee free expression and gathering of persons for next year's elections.

DRIVERS TO JOIN TRANSPORTATION OWNERS STRIKE

PA061730 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--According to leaders of the National Chauffeurs Union [Sindicato Nacional de Choferes], the salaried drivers in the country have expressed their intention of joining the transportation vehicle owners strike, which will begin on Wednesday. The union leaders emphasized that the salary the drivers receive does not keep up with the cost of living and said that they will press for the enforcement of the 8-hour workday, which is being systematically violated by several companies. The chauffeurs strike would reinforce the strike by vehicle owners scheduled for Wednesday if the government does not issue measures to satisfy their demands. The government has called the vehicle owners' demands extravagant and has warned that a public services strike would be flagrantly illegal.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

TRANSPORT WORKERS STRIKE CALLED OFF

PA031308 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0452 GMT 3 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 3 Aug (LATIN)--The collective transport drivers strike committee announced late last night that the 48-hour protest strike against the hike in the price of gasoline has been canceled as of 0500. Rafael Estevez Almanzar, the chairman of the committee, told a news conference that the reason for calling off the measure, which has resulted in deaths and injuries, is to give the government an opportunity to negotiate with the unions an adjustment in the new prices of fuels.

ECUADOR

MILITARY COURT SUSPENDS CALDERON MURDER TRIAL

PA011642 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 1 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpt] The military penal court has gone on vacation and will reopen the criminal case of the murder of politician Abdon Calderon Munoz on 16 August. Before going on vacation, the military court denied a clarification requested by lawyer Gil Barragan against Comdr Angel Arias Burneo, chief justice of the court.

BRIEFS

RESIGNATION OF DEVELOPMENT BANK MANAGER--Jose Racines Vinueza, general manager of the National Development Bank, has resigned. The resignation is irrevocable. [Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 1 Aug 79 PA]

PER CAPITA INCOME--Yesterday, Finance and Public Credit Minister Juan Reyna Santacruz made an optimistic report on television. He said that national per capita income totaled $268 in 1972, while in 1978 it was $845, that is, about 1,000 sucres per month. He added that at this rate, the per capita income will triple in the future. He said that the trade balance showed a surplus of $217 million in 1978. [Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Aug 79 PA]